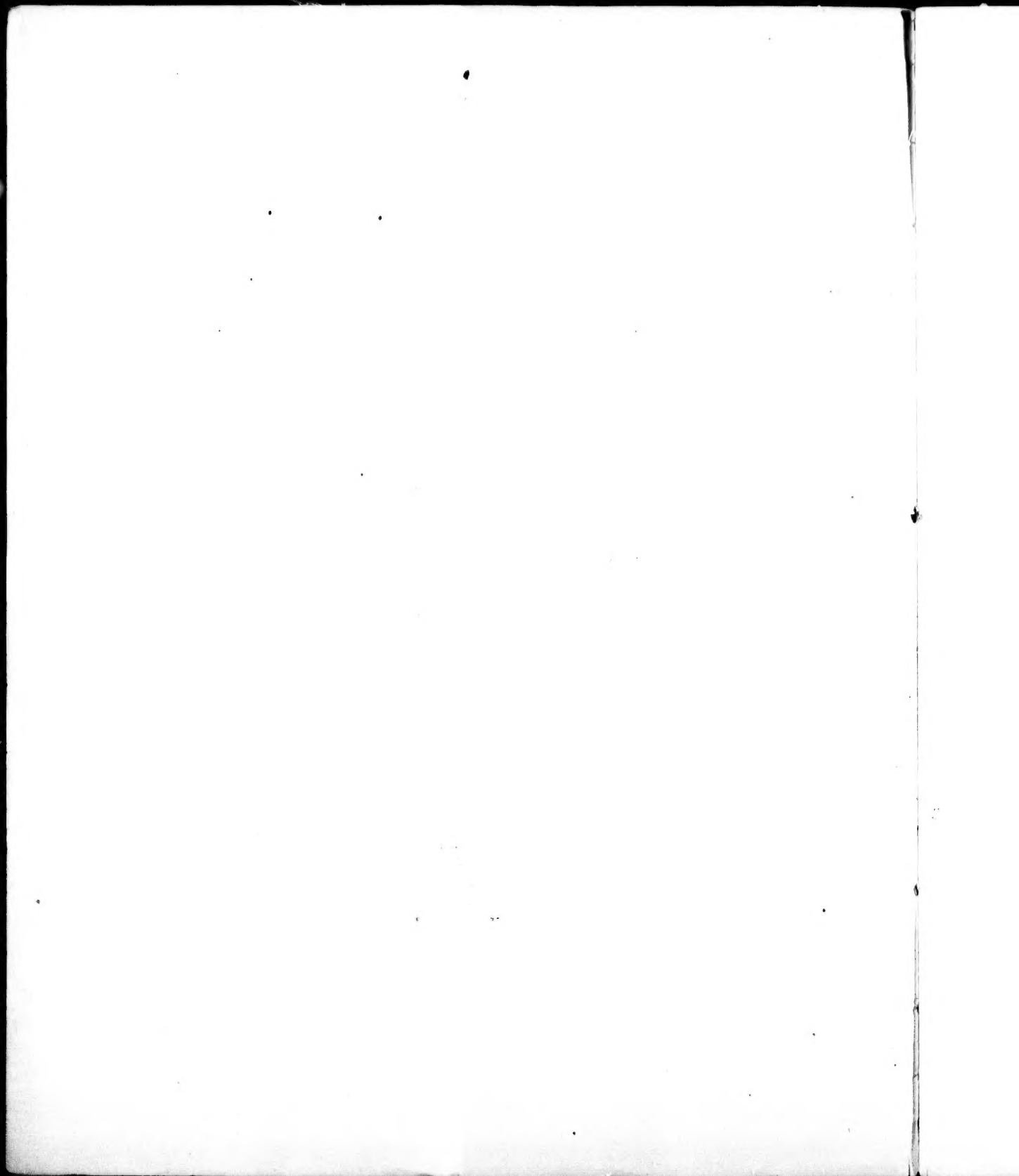


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This was drawn up by Prof. MacGregor
& Mr. Alexander of Dalhousie
on hearing that the Gilchrist
Scholarship in Canada (which
such of them had held) was
to be abolished



[Letter concerning the
Gilchrist Educational Fund, together
with an appendix containing the names
of Gilchrist Scholars from Canada.]



To the Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust:

SIR,—

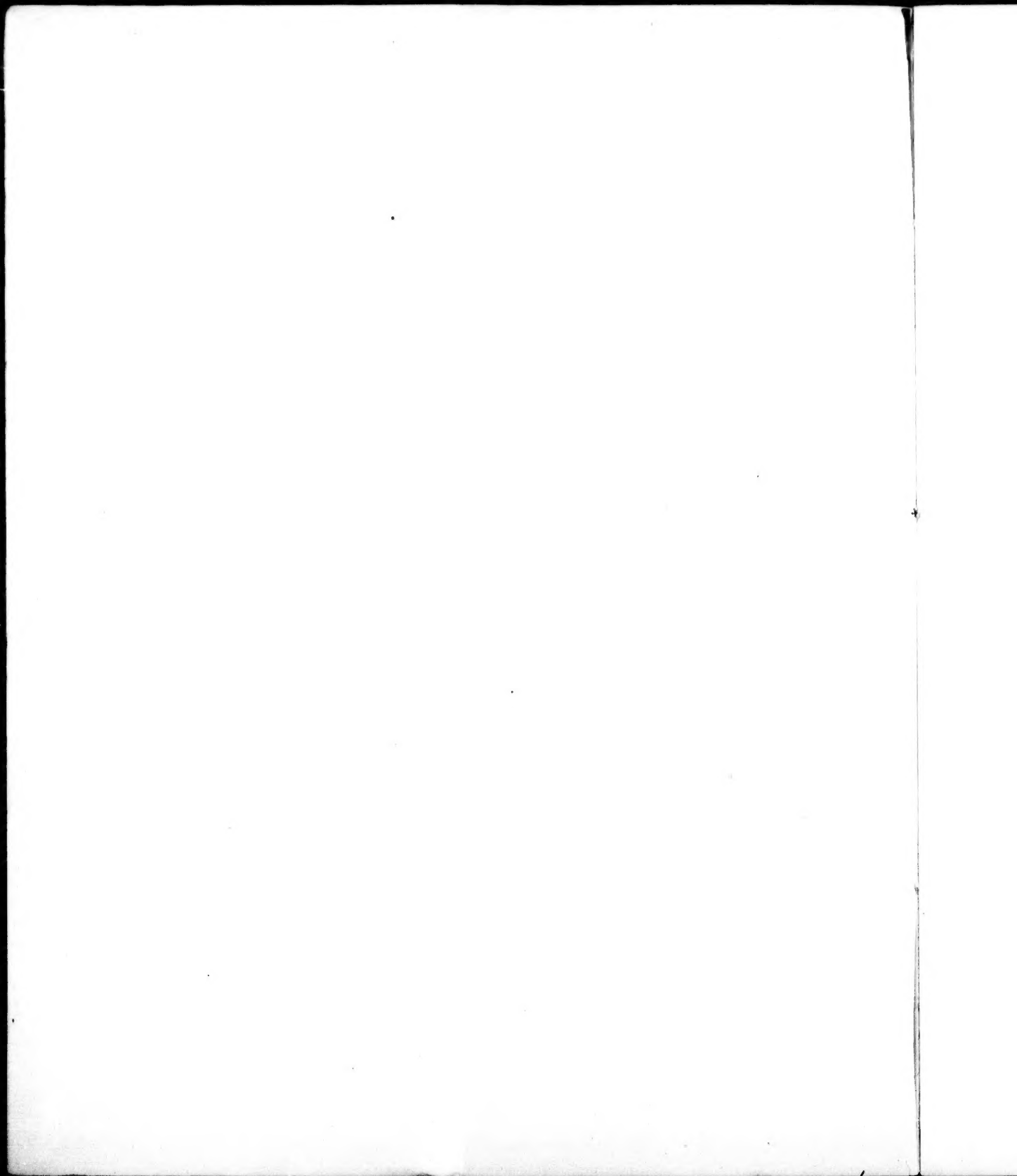
We have been informed by Prof. Goodwin of Queen's University, Kingston, that the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust have it in contemplation to re-establish in some form the Scholarship formerly offered by them to Canadian students. As old Gilchrist scholars, we take the liberty of addressing you on this subject.

The old Scholarship was withdrawn, partially because the progress of the Colleges of Canada was supposed to have rendered it unnecessary, but chiefly, we have understood, because it was supposed to have failed of its purpose. We wish to show reason for believing (a) that the Scholarship was by no means a failure, (b) that its influence on the Higher Education in Canada was in a high degree beneficial, and (c) that it is no less needed in Canada now than it was when established.

(a) The impression that the Scholarship was a failure was due (1) to the small number of candidates who presented themselves at the competitions, and (2) to the failure of the candidates in some cases to distinguish themselves, and in others, even to complete their courses and take their degrees.

(1) That the Scholarship did not attract more candidates, was due to the fact that the regulations were not suited to the educational needs of Canada. The Matriculation Examination of the University of London was too difficult and too miscellaneous an examination for boys leaving our High Schools; consequently, candidates were for the most part men who had wholly or in large measure completed their courses in the Colleges. The Colleges, whose curricula had been based upon the state of education and the educational needs of their respective communities, were naturally unwilling to re-model their curricula so as to make their Junior classes a convenient means of preparing for the London Matriculation Examination. Intending candidates, therefore, found it difficult to secure assistance in preparing themselves for the Scholarship Examination, and it was consequently to be expected that for a number of years, until the advantages offered by the Scholarship should have become well known, the number of candidates would be small.

(2) That the scholars, in some cases, failed to complete their courses, and in others to distinguish themselves, was due also in large measure, in our opinion, to the want of adaptation of the regulations to the educational needs of Canadian students. As mentioned above, scholars were in general men who had wholly or in large part completed their courses at the Universities, and who were therefore ready and eager to engage in advanced work in special departments. They therefore used the Scholarship as a Fellowship, *i. e.*, as a means of pursuing advanced study, while at the same time they were required by the regulations to pursue and to pass the examinations in the undergraduate courses in Arts or Science. It was, we believe, the endeavour first to combine the College courses in Canada with preparation for the Scholarship Examination, and afterwards to combine the general and at that time very miscellaneous work of the B. A. and B. Sc. Courses of the London University, with advanced study of special departments, which led to over-work, loss of health, and consequent failure to complete courses and achieve distinction. We may mention also that in some cases, scholars did not become candidates for Honours, because Honours were not provided for by the London University in the departments, *e. g.*, in English, to which they were giving special study.



That a fair judgment may be formed as to whether or not scholars pursued their studies with such success as to justify the Trustees in offering the Scholarship, we have compiled a statement of their careers, which will be found in an Appendix. It will be seen from this statement that of the nineteen Canadian scholars, fourteen took degrees from either London or Edinburgh University, four others passed the Intermediate Examination, thirteen obtained Honours at Edinburgh or London University, four took the London M. A. degree, and four took Doctor's degrees. It will be seen also that in almost all cases in which there was no break-down of health, a considerable number of Prizes, Scholarships, etc., were taken by scholars in the Colleges in which they studied. And finally the statement shews that a very considerable number have proved by their contributions to the advancement of science, philosophy and literature, the solidity of the foundation which the Scholarship enabled them to lay. We feel sure that a perusal of the Appendix will lead to the conviction that, as judged by the individual success with which the scholars prosecuted their studies, the Scholarship cannot be considered to have been a failure, but was markedly a success.

(b) That the influence of the Scholarship on the Higher Education in Canada was beneficial in a high degree, may be shown by various considerations:

(1) As shown by the Appendix, eleven of the nineteen Canadian Scholars, were on their return appointed to Professorships in Canadian Universities and Colleges. Thus a very large direct influence has been exerted by the Scholarship on University teaching.

(2) The appointment of the Gilchrist scholars to College Professorships, which had previously been filled, for the most part, by men from abroad, showed Canadian students that the higher teaching positions, even in the better class of our Colleges, were open to them. The Scholarship, by putting such positions within the grasp of Canadian students, gave a very great stimulus to the desire for advanced study, so great indeed that notwithstanding the withdrawal of the scholarship, that desire is stronger and more wide-spread to-day, than ever before.

(3) The Scholarship increased the desire for advanced study also *indirectly* through the interest aroused by the competition. We have known several cases in which the scholar was accompanied or followed by one or more of his unsuccessful competitors, and in some cases these men have returned to fill important educational positions in Canada. There is no doubt also that many have been led to pursue their studies in professional subjects, such as medicine, in Great Britain rather than elsewhere, through the dissemination of information with regard to the British Universities, which was a consequence of the establishment of the Scholarship.

We are convinced that in these and other ways the Gilchrist Scholarship exercised a very wide and a very beneficial influence on the higher education in Canada.

(c) While Scholarships to enable Canadian students to pursue *undergraduate* courses abroad are not needed now, Scholarships intended to enable them to pursue courses of *advanced* study abroad are almost as much needed now as they were when the Gilchrist Scholarship was established. Our Universities have doubtless improved very greatly in their equipment in the meantime, but, except perhaps in one or two departments in one or two Universities, none are so well equipped as to render it unnecessary for men who wish to prosecute special study to go abroad. Nor do any of our Universities, so far as we are aware, possess funds enabling them to offer Travelling Scholarships or Fellowships to provide the means of prosecuting study abroad. A report published by the Royal Society of Canada, a copy of which we send herewith, shews the poverty of the Canadian Colleges in this respect as compared with those of Great Britain and the United States. The report was issued in 1885. Since then the Gilchrist Scholarship and the Dalhousie College Tutorships, mentioned therein, have been

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withdrawn, the Trinity College Fellowships are not now offered, and the remaining Fellowships specified, it will be noticed, are not available for study abroad.

During recent years our graduates have been able to avail themselves of the Scholarships and Fellowships offered by such Universities of the United States as Johns Hopkins, Harvard, Cornell, Bryn Mawr, and Clark. Excellent use has been made of the opportunities for advanced study thus afforded. The competition for these Fellowships has now, however, become so keen that in order to secure them, previous residence for one or two years at the Universities offering them, is practically necessary, and some of our best graduates require before they can enter upon such residence to waste their best years in acquiring the necessary means.

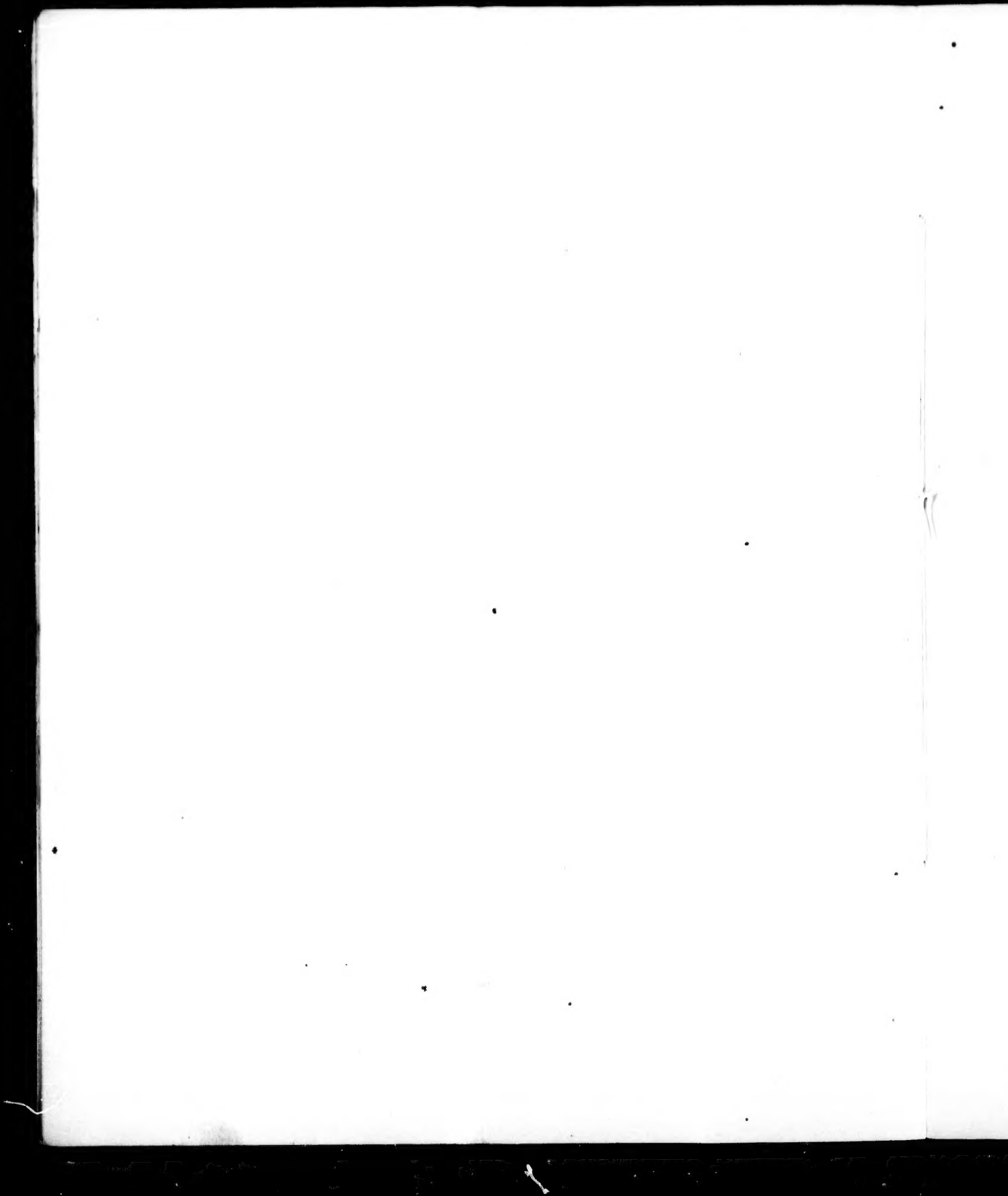
The demand for opportunities of Advanced Study is being partially met at present by the Research Scholarships which for the last five years have been offered to Canadian students, by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Two of these are offered annually, but they are restricted to certain departments of science closely related to the development of industrial arts and they therefore provide no opportunity of study in other departments of learning.

Should the Gilchrist Trust contemplate the re-establishment of Scholarships in Canada, we desire to point out that there are serious disadvantages in awarding them by means of examinations. In so far as the Scholarship may be successful as an educational influence, any such examination must determine more or less the nature of the educational work done in the Colleges in which candidates pursue their studies. Thus this mode of award must produce many of the evil effects on teaching which follow from the centralization of the examining function. We should therefore like to recommend to the attention of the Trust the method of award adopted by H. M. Commissioners of 1851, who entrust to selected Universities, providing adequate facilities for study, the nomination of candidates to the scholarships offered, the nominations being subject to the approval of the Commissioners themselves.

We are firmly convinced of the superiority of this mode of award to the method of examination, and we feel sure that if the Trustees should establish Scholarships to be awarded in a similar manner, and to be held on condition of the successful prosecution of advanced study, such scholarships would exert a very large and a very beneficial influence on the higher education in Canada.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,



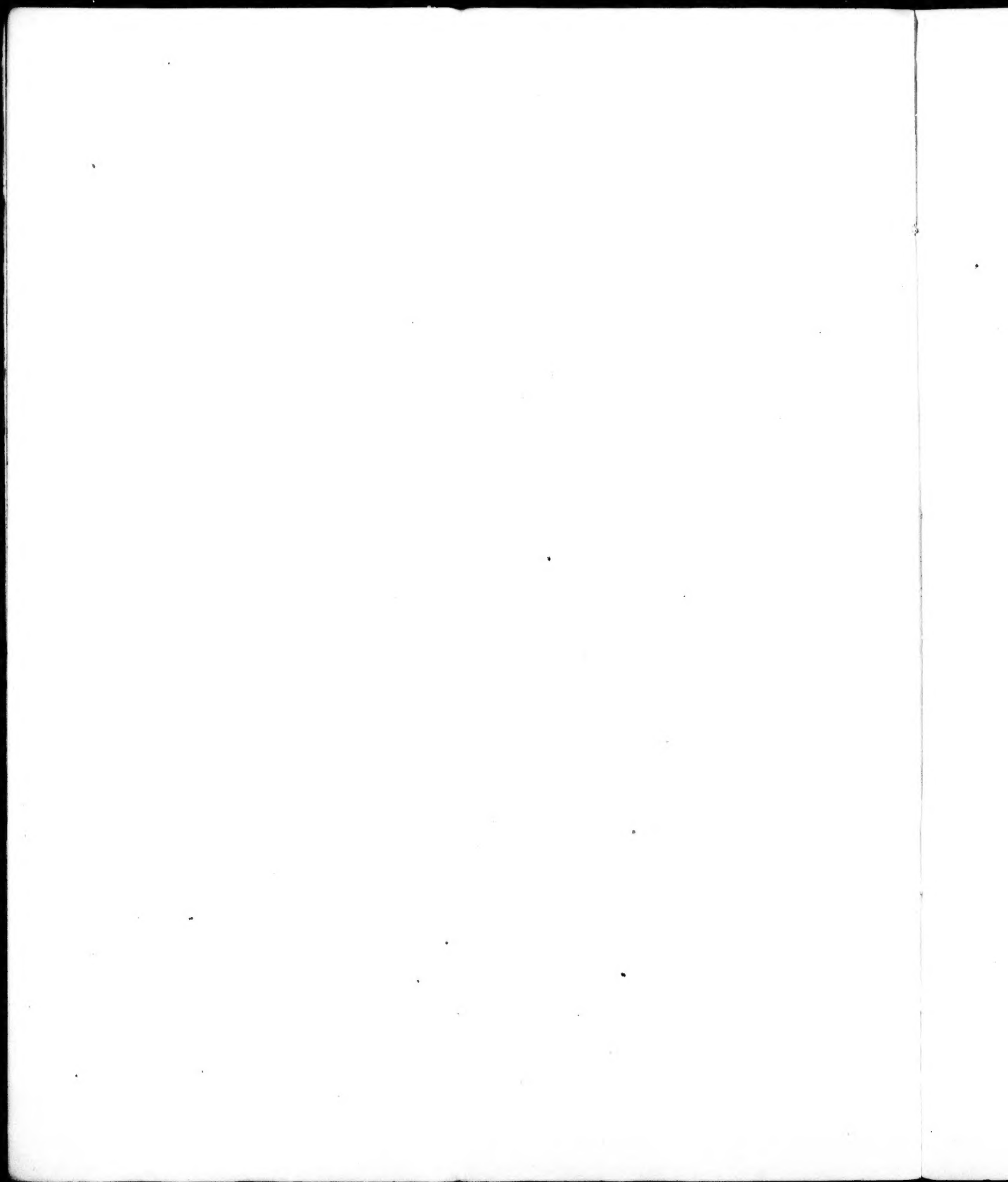
APPENDIX.

THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARS FROM CANADA.

THE following account of the Gilchrist scholars from Canada is incomplete, but we believe it to be accurate. The facts have been gathered from the Calendars of the several Universities mentioned, and from other authentic sources:—

1868. STEPHEN R. WIGGINS; native of Ontario; student of Toronto Univ.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 4th; '60, passed First B. A. (Lond.); studied in Edin.; resigned scholarship on account of ill-health and returned home; subsequent career unknown to us.
1869. JOHN L. MCKENZIE; student of Morrin Coll., Que.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 5th; studied at Univ. Coll., Lond., '69-'70; resigned scholarship and went to Aberdeen; passed First B. Sc. in '75; Second B. Sc. (Lond.) in '77.
1870. FRANCIS BEVERLEY ROBERTSON; native of Ontario; student of Dundas High School, Ont.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 9th; studied at Univ. Coll. Lond.; First LL. B. (Lond.) with Hons. in Jurisprudence and Roman Law in '72; subsequently studied law in Ontario; entered into a law partnership with his father, T. Robertson, M. P., of Hamilton; now of Winnipeg, Manitoba.
1871. JAMES G. MACGREGOR; native of Nova Scotia; graduate of Dalhousie Coll.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 30th; studied at Edin. Univ., where he suffered from ill-health, but won medal in Botany and was bracketed for Neil Arnott Scholarship in Physics; '74-'6, studied at Leipsic; B. Sc. (Lond.) in '75; D. Sc. (Lond.) in '76; '77-'79, Science Master at Clifton Coll., Eng.; '78, Member of Phys. Soc., Lond.; '80, F. R. S., Edin.; '81, F. R. S., Can.; '79, Professor of Physics, Dalhousie College and Univ., which position he still holds; author of "*Kinematics and Dynamics*," (published by Macmillan & Co.,) and of scientific papers in Phil. Mag., Lond., in Proc. and Trans. of Roy. Societies of Edin. and of Can., and in Trans. of Nova Scotian Instit. of Science, of which organization he is Secretary.
1872. ANDREW PATULLO; native of Ontario; student of St. Catherines Collegiate Inst., Ont.; matric. (Lond.); studied at Univ. Coll., Lond.; within a few months his health broke down; resigned the scholarship and returned home; at present in Woodstock, Ont.
1873. WILLIAM J. FRASER; native of Ontario; student of St. Catherines Collegiate Inst.; matric. (Lond.); studied at Univ. Coll.; First B. A. in '74; on account of illness returned home in '75; died of consumption in '76.
1874. WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER; native of Ontario; student of Hamilton Collegiate Institute; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 3rd; studied at Univ. Coll.; First B. A. with 1st Cl. Hons. in Eng. in '75; B. A. with 2nd Cl. Hons. in Physiol. in '76; '77-'80, First Assistant Master in Prince of Wales Coll., Prince Edward Island; '80, Scholar, '82, Fellow, '83, Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins Univ., U. S. A.; '83-'84, studied in Germany; '84, Prof. of Eng. Lit. in Dalhousie Univ.; '89, Prof. of Eng. Lit. in Toronto Univ., which position he now occupies. Author of "*Introduction to Browning*," (Ginn & Co., Boston,) of "*Participial Periphrases in Attic Greek*," published in Amer. Jo. of Philol., joint author of *English Composition by Models*.
1875. J. GOULD SCHURMAN; native of Prince Edward Island; student of Acadia Coll., N. S.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 10th; studied at Univ. Coll. where he obtained Hume Scholarship in Pol. Econ. in '77; '77, B. A. (Lond.) with 1st Cl. Hons. in Ment. and Mor. Sci. (first place,—marks qualifying for Schp.); '78-'80, Hibbert Travelling Scholar; '78-'80, studied in Germany; '80-'2, Prof. of Philos. Acadia Univ., N. S.; '82-'6, Prof. of Philos. Dalhousie Univ., N. S.; '86, Prof. of Philos. Cornell Univ.; '91, Dean of Sage School of Philosophy, Cornell; now President of Cornell Univ.; LL. D. (Hon.) Columbia Univ., New York; author of "*Kantian Ethics*," (Williams & Norgate), "*Ethical Import of Darwinism*," (Williams & Norgate), "*Belief in God*," (Scribners, N. Y.), Editor of *Philos. Review*, joint editor of *School Review*.

1876. DONALD C. ROSS; native of Prince Edward Island; student of McGill Coll.; matric. (Lond.); '76-'78, studied at Univ. Coll. where he won the Mill Scholarship in Ment. and Mor. Sci. in '79; '77, First B. A. and First LL. B. with Hons. in Jurisprudence and Roman Law; '79, B. A. with 3rd Cl. Hons. in Ment. and Mor. Sci.; '80, M. A. (Lond.). On his return he studied law in Ontario, and obtained highest honours in Upper Canada Law School. Now a Barrister practising law in Toronto.
1877. WILLIAM L. GOODWIN; native of New Brunswick; graduate of Mt. Allison Coll.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 10th; studied at Edin. '77-'80, where he won medals in Phys. and in Chem., Hope Prize in Chem., Hope Schp. in Chem., Neil Arnott Prize in Phys.; studied in Germany '80-1; First B. Sc. with 2nd Cl. Hons. in Chem., and 2nd Class Hons. in Phys. in '79; B. Sc. (Lond.) with 2nd Cl. Hons. in Chem. in '81; B. Sc. (Edin.); D. Sc. (Edin.) in '82; F. R. SS. of Edin. and of Can.; '81, Lecturer on Chem. in Univ. Coll., Bristol; '82, Prof. of Chem. in Mt. Allison Univ. N. B.; '83, Prof. of Chem. in Queen's Univ., Ontario, which position he now occupies; also at present Director of the School of Mining and Agriculture, Kingston, Ont. Author of several scientific papers published in Proc. and Trans. of Roy. Societies of Edin. and of Can., and of "A Text Book of Chemistry," (Copp, Clark Co., Toronto).
1878. SYDNEY W. HUNTON; native of Ontario; student of McGill Coll.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 28th; studied at Univ. Coll. where he won the Rothschild Schp. for Math.; B. A. (Lond.) in 1881; First B. Sc. with 2nd Cl. Hons. in Math. in '81; '81-3, Assistant to Prof. of Math. Univ. Coll., Lond.; '82-3, Lecturer on Math. in Electrical Engineering Coll., Lond.; '83, Prof. of Math. in University of Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, which position he still holds.
1879. F. W. JARVIS; native of Ontario; student of Ottawa Colleg. Instit.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 15th; studied in Edinburgh; First B. A. (Lond.) '80; died of congestion of the lungs in Edinburgh in '81.
1880. HERBERT B. PICKARD; native of New Brunswick; graduate of University of New Brunswick; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 11th (?); '80-1, studied at Univ. Coll., Lond.; '81-5, studied at Edin. Univ. where he obtained medals in Math. and in Phys.; McLaren Math. Scholarship in '81; B. A. in '83; M. A. (Lond.) in '85; M. A. (Edin.) with 1st Cl. Hons. in Math. and Phys. in '84; Prof.-elect of Math. in Univ. of New Brunswick; died in 1885.
1881. HOWARD MURRAY; native of Nova Scotia; student of Dalhousie College; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 21st; '81-5, studied at Univ. Coll., Lond., where he won prizes in Jun. Lat., in Greek, in Math. in Higher Sen. Lat.; '85-7, studied at Edin.; Intermed. B. A. with 3rd Cl. Hons. in Latin; B. A. (Lond.) in '84; '87-9, Munro Tutor in Dalhousie Univ.; '89-91, Vice-Principal and Classical Master in Halifax Acad., N.S.; '91-4, Principal of Halifax Acad.; '94, Prof. of Classics, Dalhousie University.
1882. WILLIAM M. TWEEDIE; native of New Brunswick; graduate of Mt. Allison Coll.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 2nd; studied at Univ. Coll. Lond., where he won prizes in Lat. and Eng.; Intermed. B. A., with 1st Cl. Hons. in Eng. in '83; B. A. in '84; M. A. (Lond.) in 1887; studied in Germany and France for one or two years; at present Prof. of English Lit. in Univ. of Mt. Allison, N. B.; contributor to "Modern Language Notes."
1883. H. G. CREELMAN; native of Nova Scotia; graduate of Dalhousie College; Matric. (Lond.) Hons. 18th (?); studied at Edin. Univ., where he obtained medal in Physics in '85, Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Physics in '86; B. Sc. (Lond.) with 3rd Cl. Hons. in Phys. in '86; B. Sc. (Edin.) in '85; studied three years at Berlin under Helmholtz and Kundt until his health became impaired, when he returned home where he is now recruiting. He is author of papers published in Proc. of Roy. Soc. Edin.
1884. A. WILMER DUFF; native of New Brunswick; graduate of Univ. of New Brunswick; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 1st; studied at Edin. Univ. where he won Tyndall Bruce Bursary in '86, Mackay Smith Scholarship in Phys. in '87, Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Physics in '89; B. A. (Lond.) in '87; M. A. (Edin.) with 1st Cl. Hons. in Math. and Phys. in 1888; B. Sc. (Edin.) in '93; studied at Berlin summer semester; 89-'90, Interim Prof. of Physics in Christian Coll., Madras; '90-3, Prof. of Physics Univ. of New Brunswick; '91-3, Organizer and Secretary of Univ. Extension in St. John, N. B.; '93, Prof. of Physics in Purdue Univ., Illinois, U. S. A., which position he now holds. Author of "Physical Laboratory Notes," (published Purdue Univ.), and of article "Electricity," in "System of Electro-Therapeutics," (Davis & Co., Philadelphia).
- 1885 and 1886. Scholarship not offered for competition.



1887. WALTER C. MURRAY; native of New Brunswick; graduate of New Brunswick Univ.; matric. (Lond.) Hons. 3rd; '87-91, studied at Edin. Univ., where he won medals in Physics in '88, in Logic and in Mor. Philos. in '89, and in Adv. Metaphysics in '91, Gray Prize in '90, and Newton Bursary; studied in Germany summer semester of '91; Inter. Arts (Lond.) in '89; M. A. (Edin.) with 1st Cl. Hons. in Philos. in '91; 91-2, Prof. of Philos. and Econ. in Univ. of New Brunswick; '92, Prof. of Philos. in Dalhousie Univ., N. S., which position he now holds.

In 1885, ROBERT A. FALCONER, a Nova Scotian by birth, but for several years a resident of Trinidad, West Indies, obtained the West Indian Gilchrist Schp., standing 1st in matric. Hons. (Lond.); studied at Edin Univ., where he won the Cousin Prize; studied in Germany three semesters; B. A. (Lond.) with 2nd Cl. Hons. in Classics, and 3rd Cl. Hons. in Mental and Moral Science in '88; M. A. (Edin.) with 2nd Cl. Hons. in Classics in '89; B. D. (Edin.) in '92; 92-5, Lecturer on N. T. Exegetics in Presbyterian College, Halifax; '95, Professor of New Test. Greek and Exegetics in the same College.